Spot Safety Project Evaluation

Project Log # 200704279

Spot Safety Project # 04-01-244

Spot Safety Project Evaluation of the Traffic Signal Installation at SR 1602 (Charleston Rd) and SR 1607 (Stantonsburg Rd) in Wilson County

Documents Prepared By:

Safety Evaluation Group Traffic Safety Systems Management Section Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch North Carolina Department of Transportation

Principal Investigator	
Samuel D. Coleman, EI	3/13/08 Date
Traffic Safety Project Engineer	

Spot Safety Project Evaluation Documentation

Subject Location

Evaluation of Spot Safety Project Number 04-01-244 – Traffic Signal installation at SR 1602 (Charleston Rd) and SR 1607 (Stantonsburg Rd) in Wilson County.

Project Information and Background from the Project File Folder

SR 1607 (Stantonsburg Rd) is a two lane roadway with a left turn lane on both approaches and a 45 mph speed limit. The left turn lanes on SR 1607 (Stantonsburg Rd) were added as part of a spot safety project number 04-93-049 in September 2000. SR 1602 (Charleston Rd) is a two lane roadway with a left turn lane on the east approach. The speed limit is 35 mph on the east leg and 45 mph on the west leg of the intersection. The intersection was controlled by a stop condition on SR 1602 during the before period.

The original problem statement shows there were a high number of students that used both routes to get to school. The mix on passenger vehicles and trucks in this industrial area resulted in angle crash patterns. There were 18 total crashes from 1/1/1997 to 10/31/1999, in which 13 were considered correctable. The countermeasure chosen to alleviate the problem was to install a fully actuated traffic signal. The traffic signal installation was completed on 8/1/2002 at a cost of \$50,000.

Naive Before and After Analysis

After reviewing the spot safety project file folder along with all the crashes along the subject road, the crash data omitted from this analysis to consider for an adequate construction period was from August 2000 through October 2000 for the left turn lanes on SR 1607 and July 2002 through September 2002 for the traffic signal. The before period consisted of reported crashes from January 1, 1998 through July 31, 2000 (2 years, 7 months), the before period (left turn lanes) consisted of reported crashes from November 1, 2000 through June 30, 2002 (1 year, 8 months), and the after period consisted of reported crashes from October 1, 2002 through March 31, 2007 (4 years, 6 months). The ending date for this analysis was determined by the available crash data at the time the crash analysis was completed.

The treatment data consisted of all crashes within 150 feet of the subject intersection. The following data table depicts the Naive Before and After Analysis for the above information. Please note that Frontal Impact crash types influenced by the implemented countermeasure were the target crashes for the treatment location. These crash types considered are as follows: Left Turn, same roadway; Left Turn, different roadway; Right Turn, same roadway; Right Turn, different roadway; Head On, and Angle. The target crashes are clearly identified in the before and after period collision diagrams.

Treatment Information			
	Before	Turn Lanes Added	After
Total Crashes/Yr	12.0	3.6	3.6
Total Severity Index	6.3	4.7	5.6
Target Crashes/Yr	7.8	3.0	1.3
Target Severity Index	6.2	5.4	8.4
Volume	5200	4800	5400
Treatment Injury Crashes			
	Before	Turn Lanes Added	After
Fatal Injury Crashes/Yr	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class A Injury Crashes/Yr	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class B Injury Crashes/Yr	2.3	0.6	0.9
Class C Injury Crashes/Yr	6.2	1.2	1.3
PDO Crashes/Yr	3.5	1.8	1.3
Target Injury Crashes			
	Before	Turn Lanes Added	After
Fatal Injury Crashes/Yr	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class A Injury Crashes/Yr	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class B Injury Crashes/Yr	1.2	0.6	0.7
Class C Injury Crashes/Yr	4.3	1.2	0.7
PDO Crashes/Yr	2.3	1.2	0.0

Table 1.

The naive before and after analysis at the treatment location resulted in a decrease in Total Crashes/Yr, a decrease in Frontal Impact Crashes/Yr, and an increase in Average Daily Traffic (ADT). The before period ADT year was 1999, the turn lanes added period ADT year was 2001, and the after period ADT year was 2005.

Results and Discussion

The summary results above demonstrate that the treatment location appears to have had a decrease in the number of Total Crashes/Yr and a decrease in the number of Frontal Impact Crashes/Yr from the before to the after period.

The project as a whole has been successful at reducing angle collisions at this intersection. There are two before period collision diagrams included to illustrate the turn lanes that were added in September 2000. Referencing the before period collision diagrams, it can be seen that after adding turn lanes the angle crashes decreased. Referencing the after period collision diagram, the angle crash pattern was alleviated.

The only pattern that exists in the after period are ran off road crashes. There are four crashes that occurred over a 4.5 year period that may be a result of signalizing the intersection. The vehicles seemed to have lost control crossing SR 1607 when traveling east on SR 1602. The photos clearly show a building when driving east on SR 1602 letting the driver know the road curves ahead. Due to the fact that 3 of the 4 ran off road crashes occurred at night there may need to be some warning of the curve SR 1602 takes after crossing the intersection.

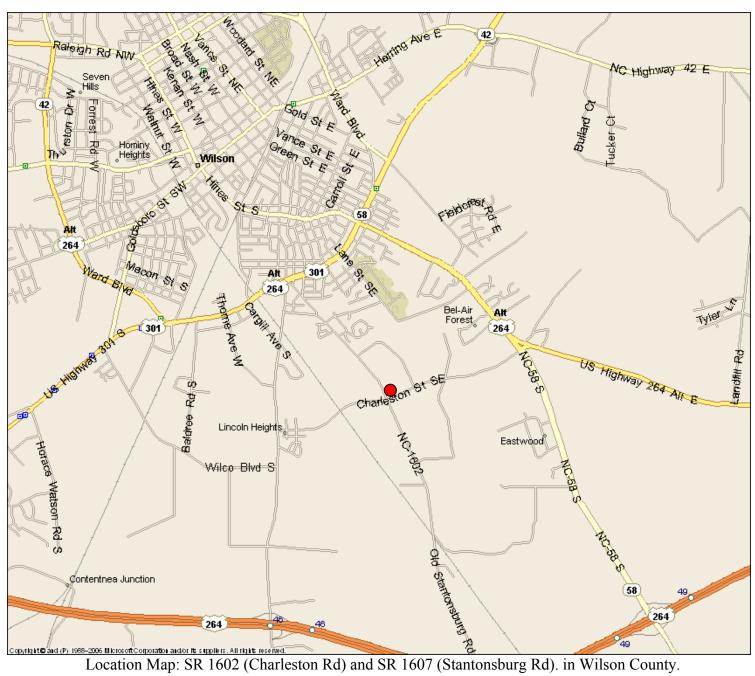
As the Safety Evaluation Group completes additional spot safety reviews for this type of countermeasure, we will be able to provide objective and definite information regarding actual crash reduction factors for this type of road.

TREATMENT SITE BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

LOCATION: SR 1602 and SR 1607 BY: S Coleman COUNTY: Wilson DATE: 3/5/2008 FILE NO.: SS 04-01-244 DETAILED COST: TYPE IMPROVEMENT -Signal Installation ITEMS TOTAL SERVICE CRF ANNUAL COST Construction \$50,000 10 0.149 \$7,451 \$0 0 0.000 \$0 Right-of-Way \$0 0.000 \$0 \$50,000 10 0.149 \$7,451 TOTALS \$2,200 ESTIMATED INCREASE IN ANNUAL MAINT. COST = ESTIMATED INCREASE IN ANNUAL UTILITY COST = \$900 \$10,551 TOTAL ANNUAL COST= TOTAL COST OF PROJECT= \$50,000 COMPREHENSIVE COST REDUCTION: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ANNUAL ACCIDENT DECREASES TIME PERIOD YEARS K & A K & A B & C B & C PDO PDO ANNUAL CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES COSTS CRASHES PER YR PER YR PER YR 4.50 5.78 \$121,622 **BEFORE** 0 0.00 26 13 2.89 AFTER 4.50 0 0.00 10 2.22 6 1.33 \$47,689 Annual Benefits from Crash Cost Savings \$73,933 NET AVG. ANNUAL BENEFITS = AVG. ANNUAL BENEFITS - TOTAL ANNUAL COST \$63,382 BENEFIT-COST RATIO = AVG ANNUAL BENEFITS/TOTAL ANNUAL COST 7.01 TOTAL COST OF PROJECT \$50,000 COMPREHENSIVE B/C RATIO -7.01

TARGET CRASH BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

LOCATION: SR 1602 and SR 1607 BY: S Coleman COUNTY: Wilson DATE: 3/5/2008 FILE NO.: SS 04-01-244 DETAILED COST: TYPE IMPROVEMENT -Signal Installation ITEMS TOTAL SERVICE CRF ANNUAL COST Construction \$50,000 10 0.149 \$7,451 \$0 0 0.000 \$0 Right-of-Way \$0 0.000 \$0 \$50,000 10 0.149 \$7,451 TOTALS \$2,200 ESTIMATED INCREASE IN ANNUAL MAINT. COST = ESTIMATED INCREASE IN ANNUAL UTILITY COST = \$900 \$10,551 TOTAL ANNUAL COST= TOTAL COST OF PROJECT= \$50,000 COMPREHENSIVE COST REDUCTION: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ANNUAL ACCIDENT DECREASES TIME PERIOD YEARS K & A K & A B & C B & C PDO PDO ANNUAL CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES CRASHES COSTS CRASHES PER YR PER YR PER YR 4.50 0.00 3.78 9 \$79,978 **BEFORE** 0 17 2.00 AFTER 4.50 0 0.00 1.33 0 0.00 \$25,333 Annual Benefits from Crash Cost Savings \$54,644 NET AVG. ANNUAL BENEFITS = AVG. ANNUAL BENEFITS - TOTAL ANNUAL COST \$44,093 BENEFIT-COST RATIO = AVG ANNUAL BENEFITS/TOTAL ANNUAL COST 5.18 TOTAL COST OF PROJECT \$50,000 COMPREHENSIVE B/C RATIO -5.18



Treatment Site Photos taken November 1, 2007



Driving east on SR 1602



Driving east on SR 1602



Driving west on SR 1602



Driving west on SR 1602



Driving south on SR 1607



Driving south on SR 1607



Driving north on SR 1607



